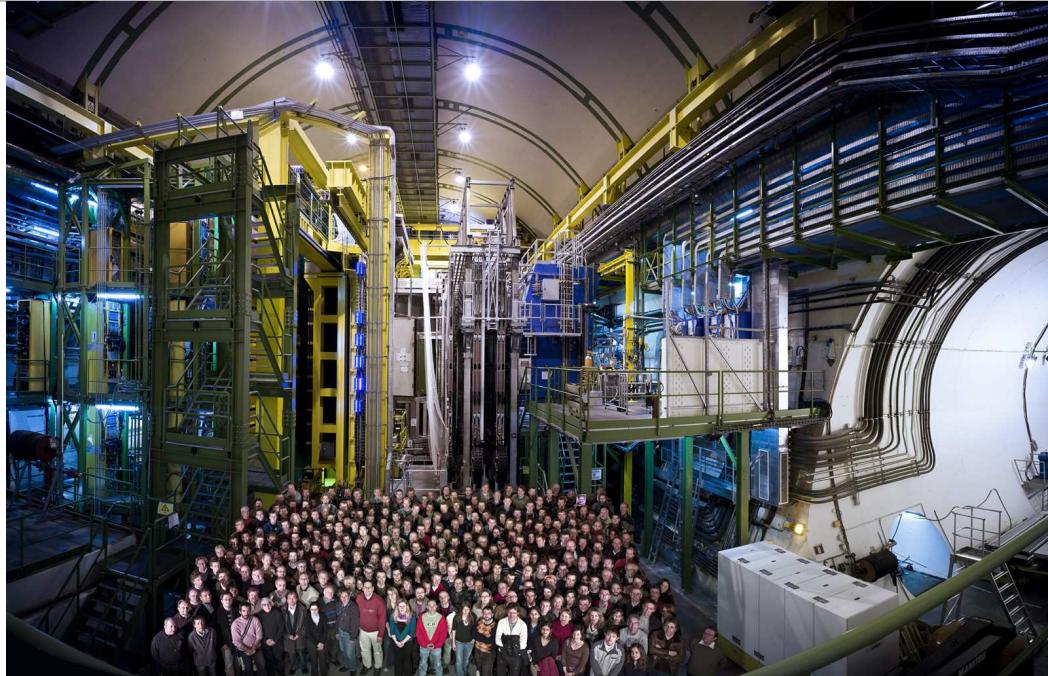


Exotic meson studies at LHCb

M. Kreps on behalf of the LHCb Collaboration

Physics Department



Introduction

A SCHEMATIC MODEL OF BARYONS AND MESONS *

M. GELL-MANN

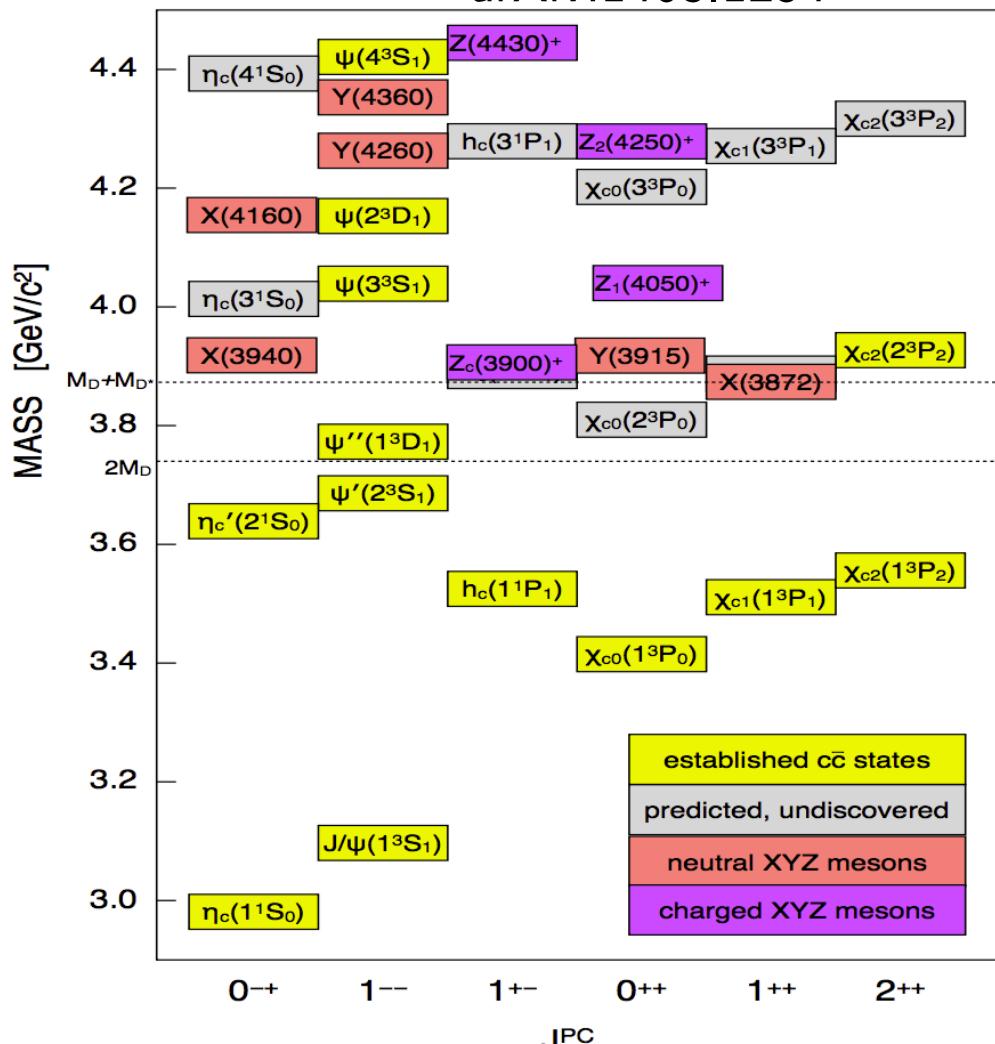
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California

Received 4 January 1964

We then refer to the members $u^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $d^{-\frac{1}{3}}$, and $s^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ of the triplet as "quarks" 6) q and the members of the anti-triplet as anti-quarks \bar{q} . Baryons can now be constructed from quarks by using the combinations $(q q q)$, $(q q q \bar{q} \bar{q})$, etc., while mesons are made out of $(q \bar{q})$, $(q q \bar{q} \bar{q})$, etc. It is assuming that the lowest

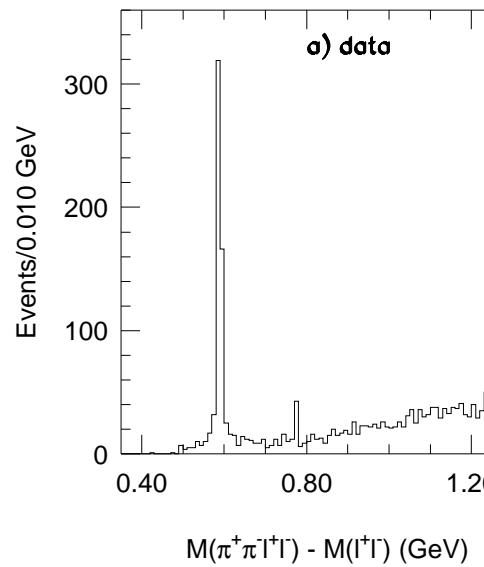
- We think of hadrons as $q\bar{q}$ or qqq
- But there is nothing preventing other combinations
- Can we find
 - molecule
 - tetraquark
 - your other favourite choice

arXiv:1403.1254

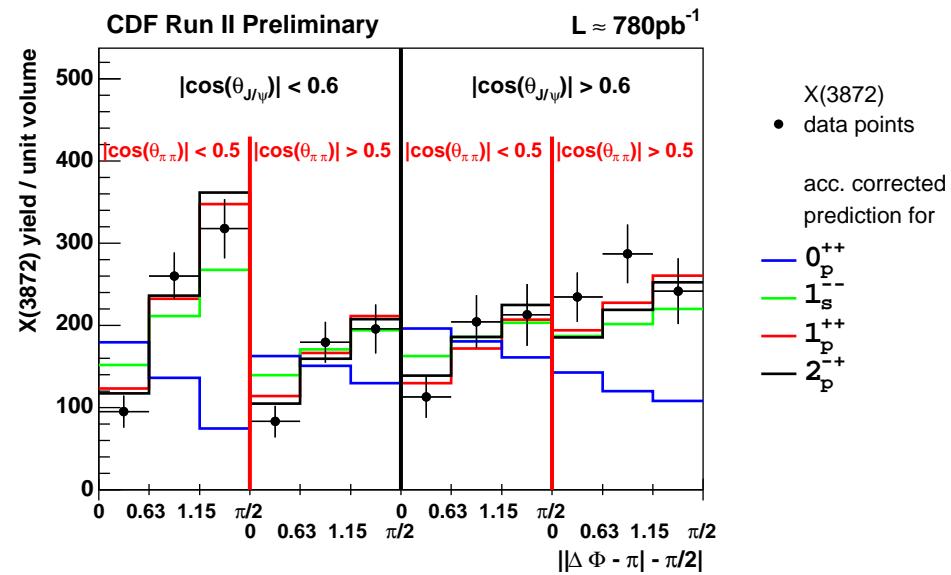


X(3872) enigma

PRL 91, 262001

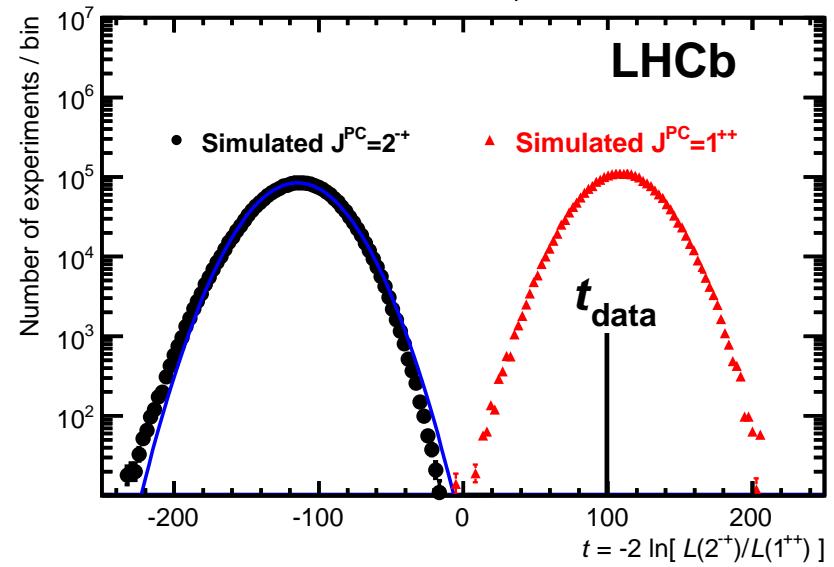


PRL 98, 132002

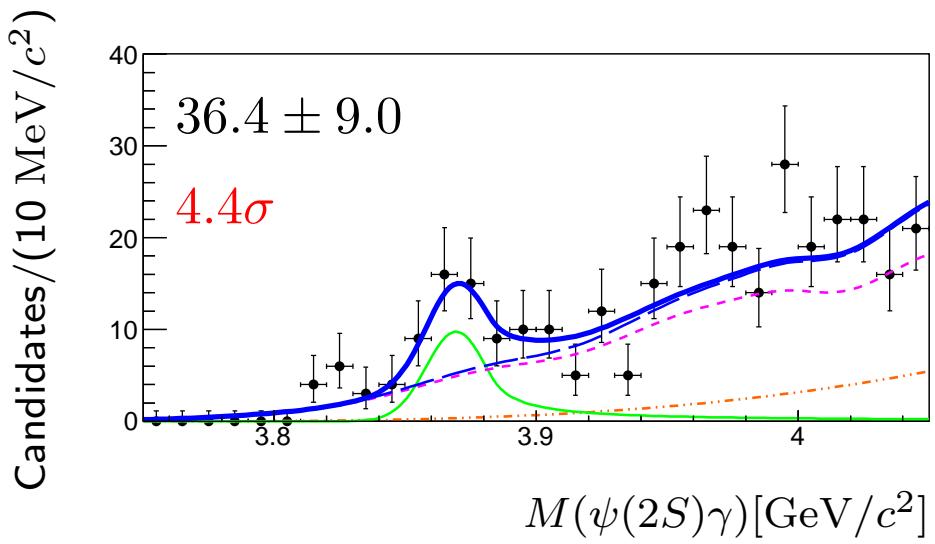
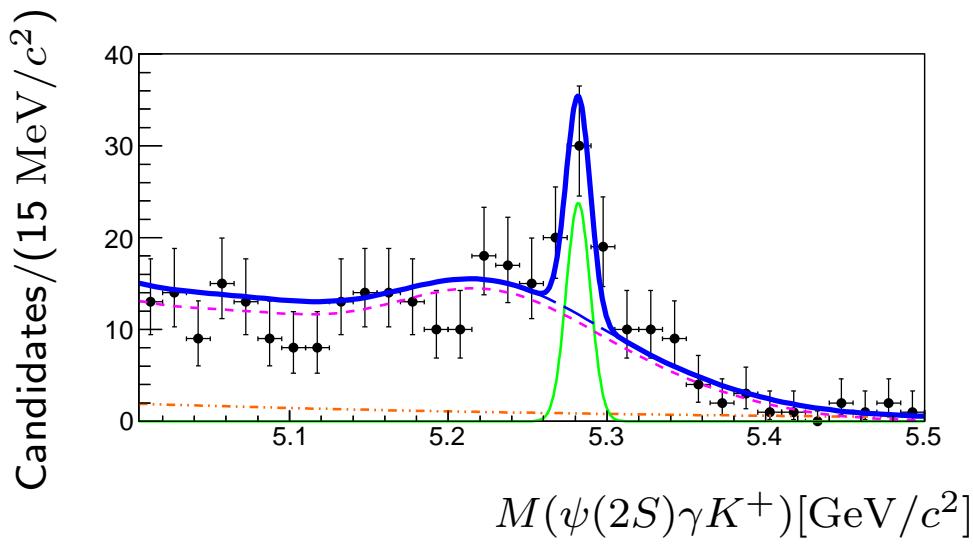
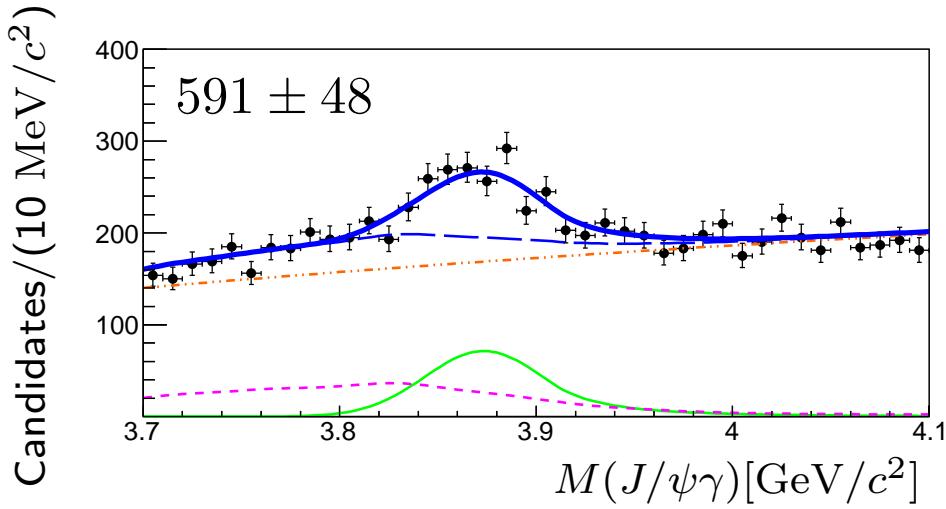
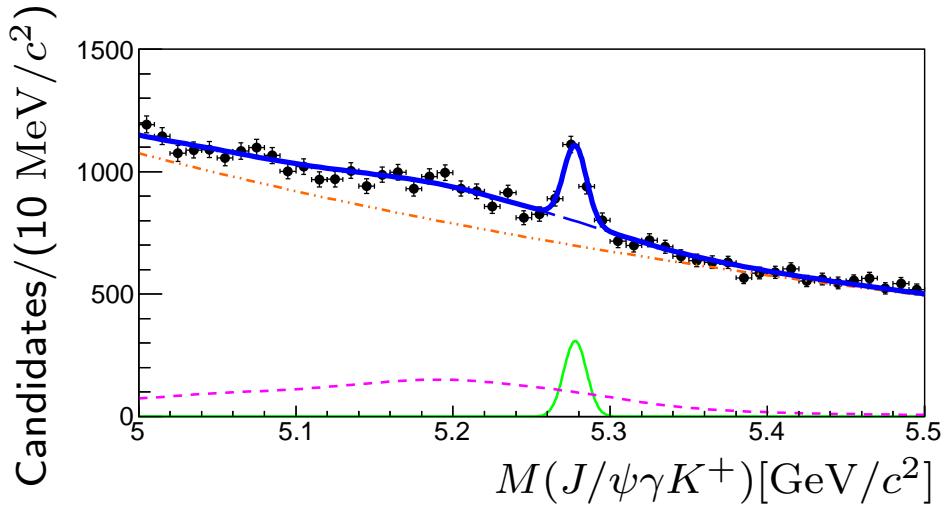


- Discovered in 2003 by Belle
- Huge number of results available
- Quantum numbers $J^{PC} = 1^{++}$
- Nature of $X(3872)$ still unclear
- Today radiative decays

PRL 110, 222001



$X(3872) \rightarrow \psi\gamma$



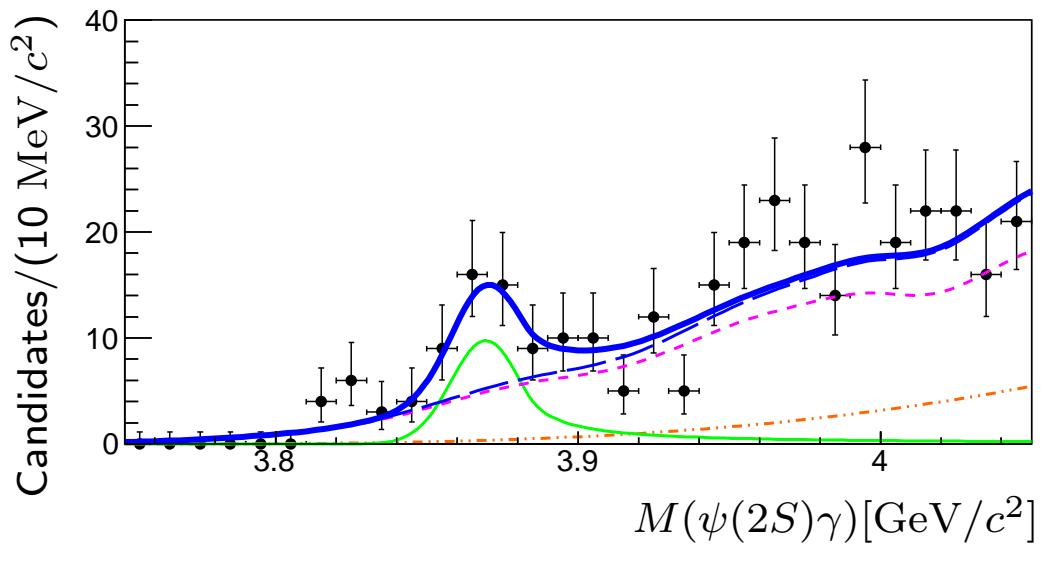
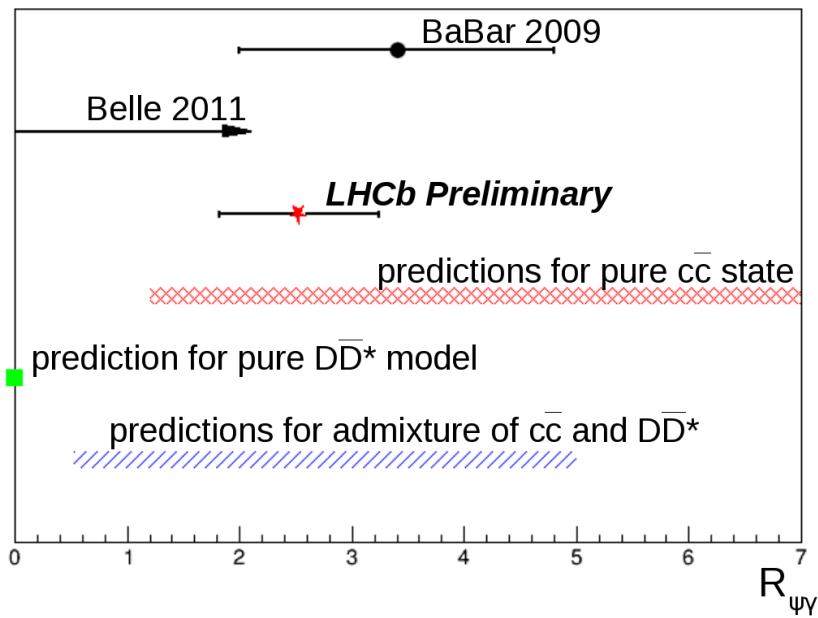
$X(3872) \rightarrow \psi(2S)\gamma$

- We measure

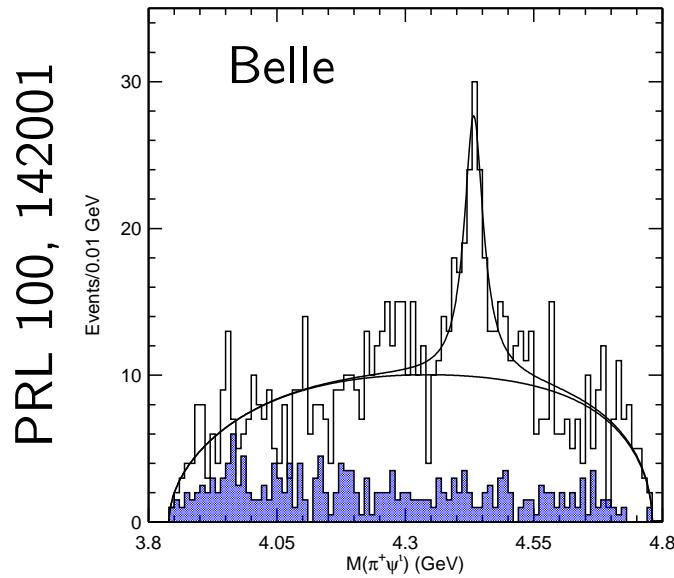
$$R = \frac{\mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow \psi(2S)\gamma)}{\mathcal{B}(X(3872) \rightarrow J/\psi\gamma)} = 2.46 \pm 0.64 \pm 0.29$$

- Compare to theory for different interpretations

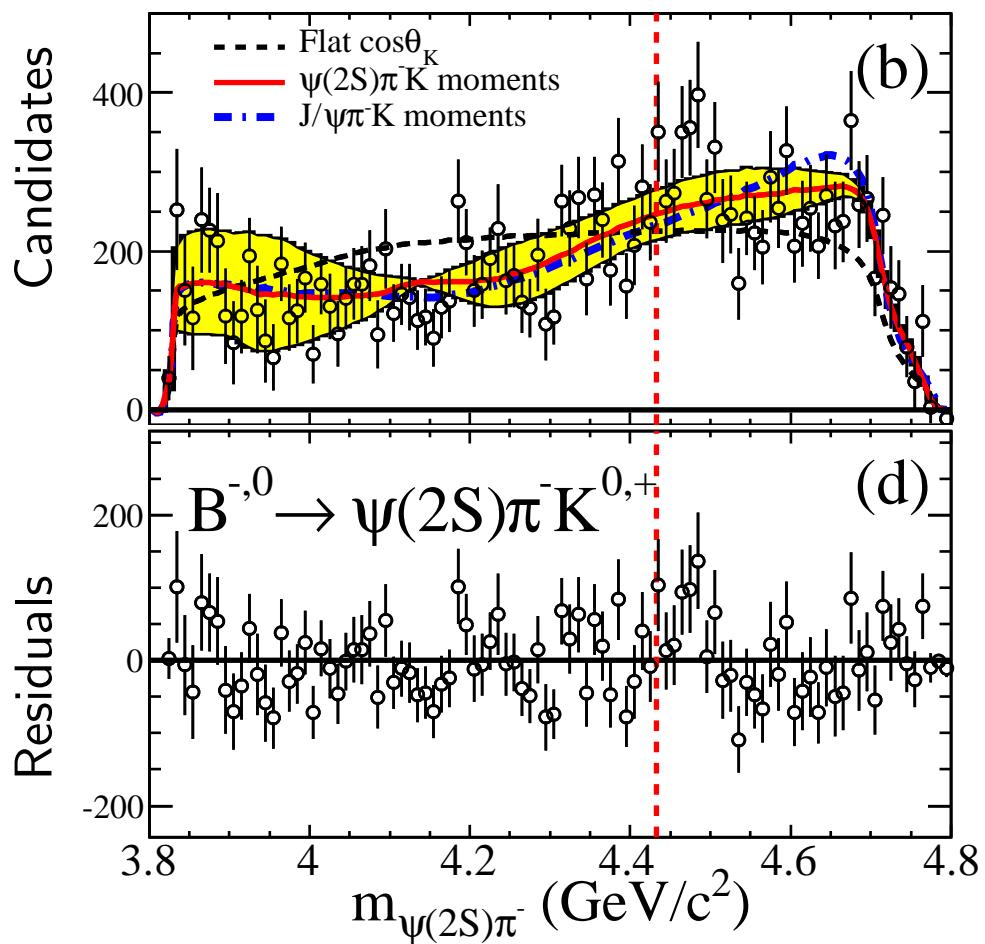
- Clear inconsistency with pure molecule
- Pure $c\bar{c}$ or mixture of molecule with $c\bar{c}$ possible



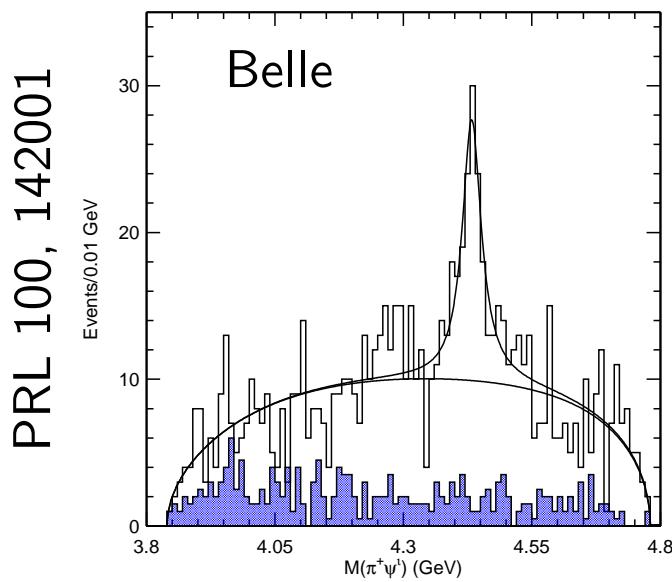
$Z(4430)^+$ history



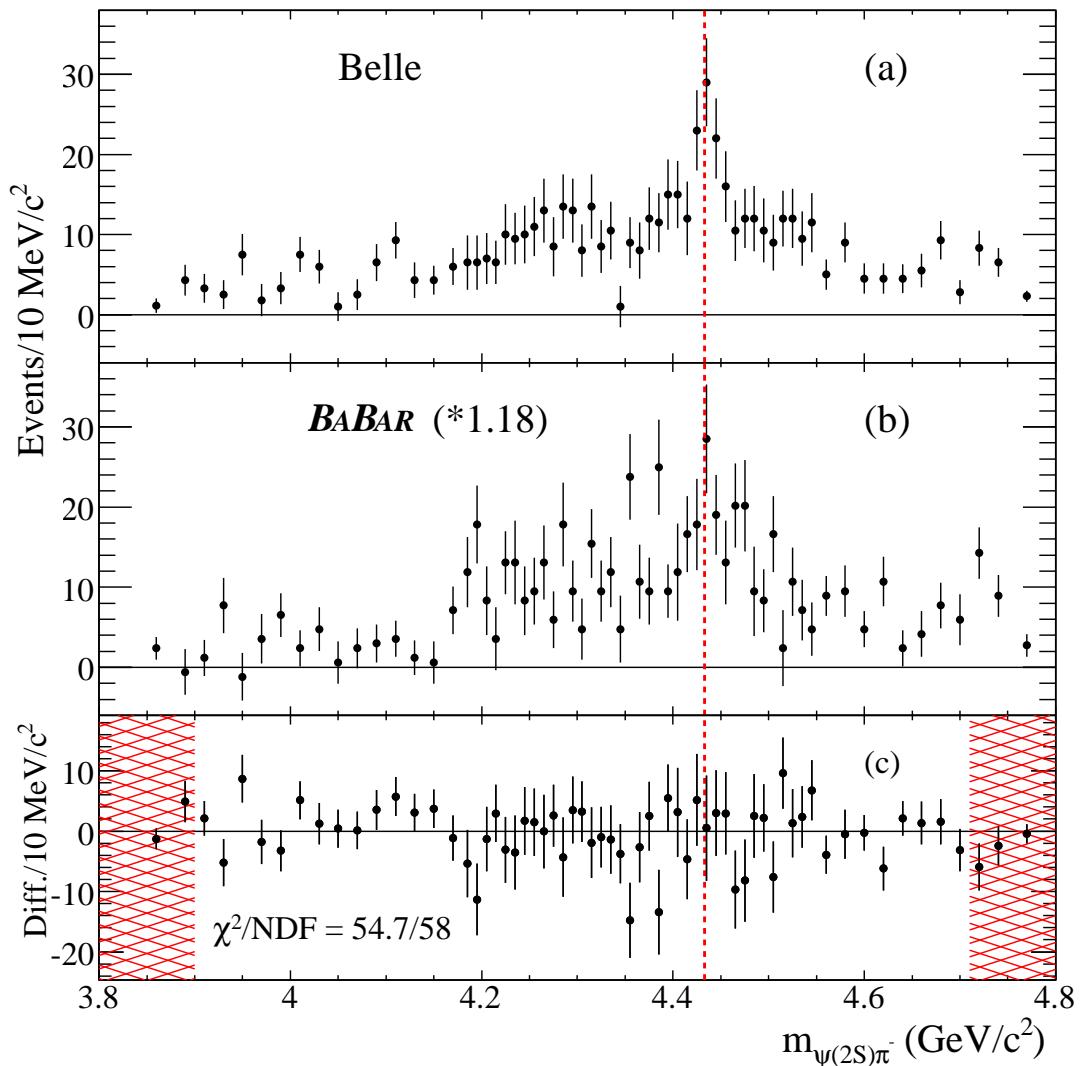
- Seen by Belle, but not Babar
- Data consistent
- Charged state
- Cannot be $c\bar{c}$
- Latest Belle result uses 4D analysis
- Is it real and if yes, is it resonance?



$Z(4430)^+$ history

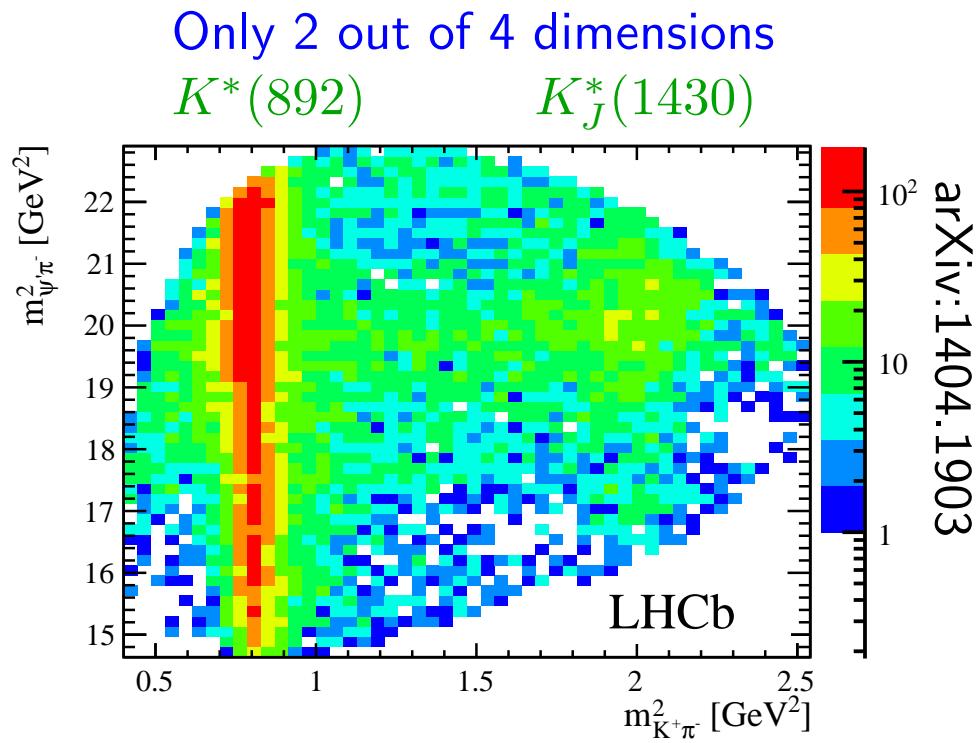
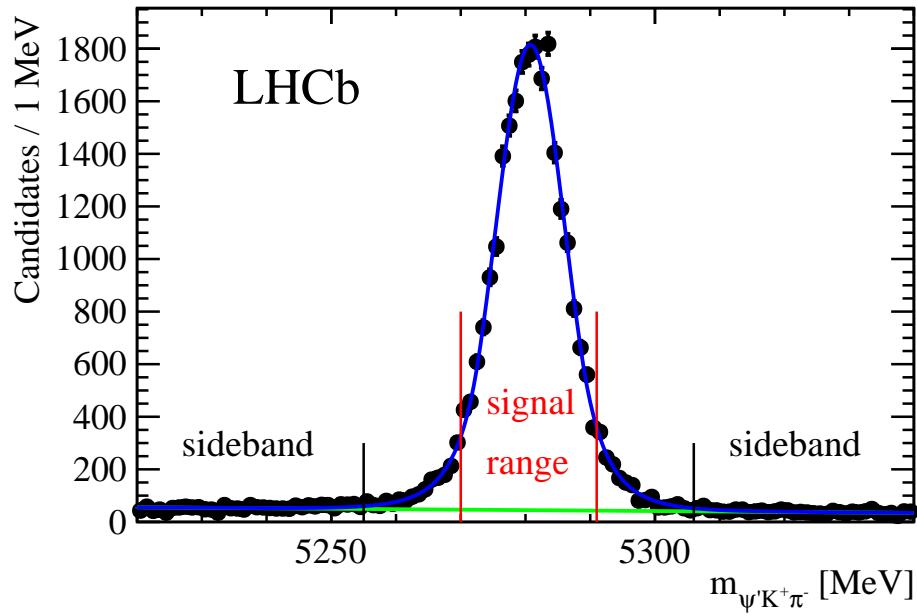


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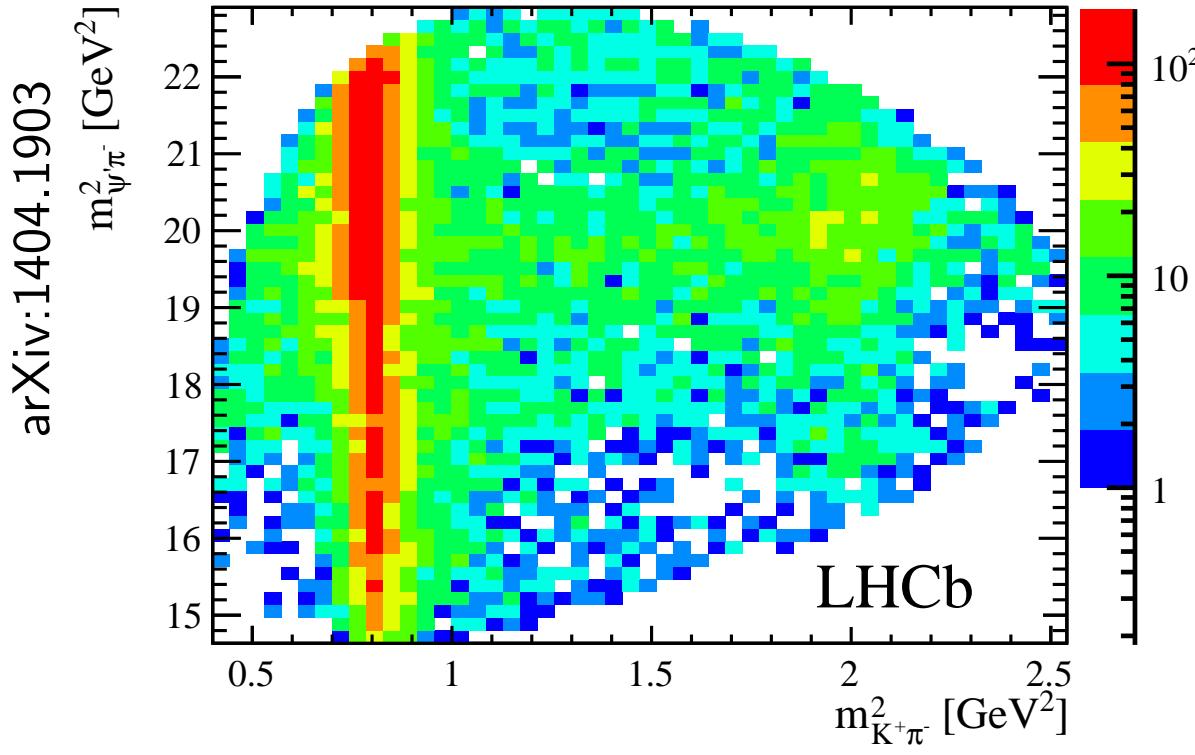


Data sample

- Use $B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K\pi$ decays
- Large statistics ($> 25k$), about 10 times what B-factories had
- Very clean signal, background 4% of events (about 8% at B-factories)
- Perform both model-independent analysis (BABAR) and amplitude fit (Belle)



Model independent method



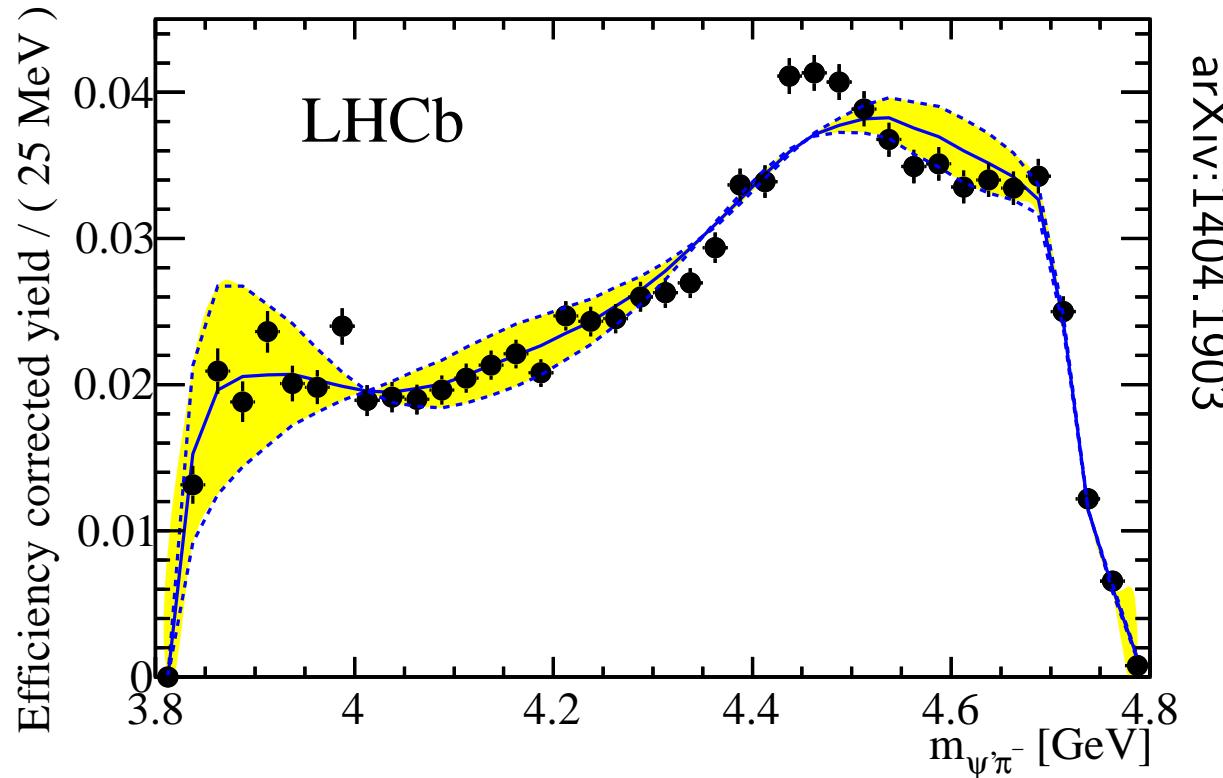
- Test whether contributions in $K\pi$ system can describe data
- Do not impose specific model for resonances
- Model independent test

- Look to $\cos(\theta_K)$ in bins of $K\pi$ mass
- Allows to find out which spins contribute

$$\sum_i \frac{1}{\epsilon_i} P_l(\cos \theta_{Ki})$$

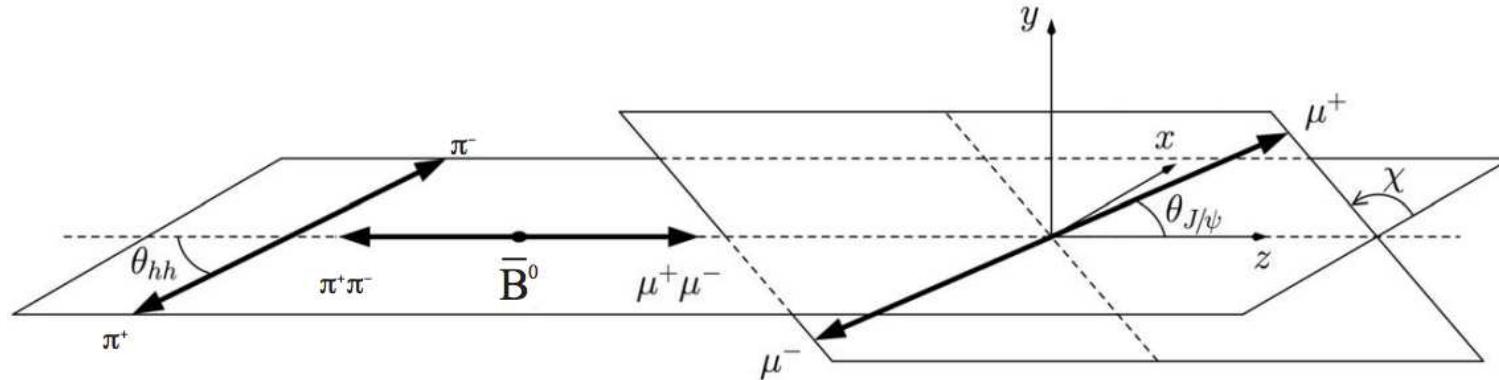
- Take only moments corresponding to $J \leq 2$
- Construct Dalitz plot and project on $\psi(2S)\pi$ axis

Model independent result



- Clearly, pure kaon resonances cannot explain $M(\psi(2S)\pi)$ spectrum
- Understanding details difficult
 - Resonances in $\psi(2S)\pi$ will contribute to $K\pi$ and its moments
 - Any fit to $\psi(2S)\pi$ on top of reflections neglects interference between two axes

Amplitude analysis



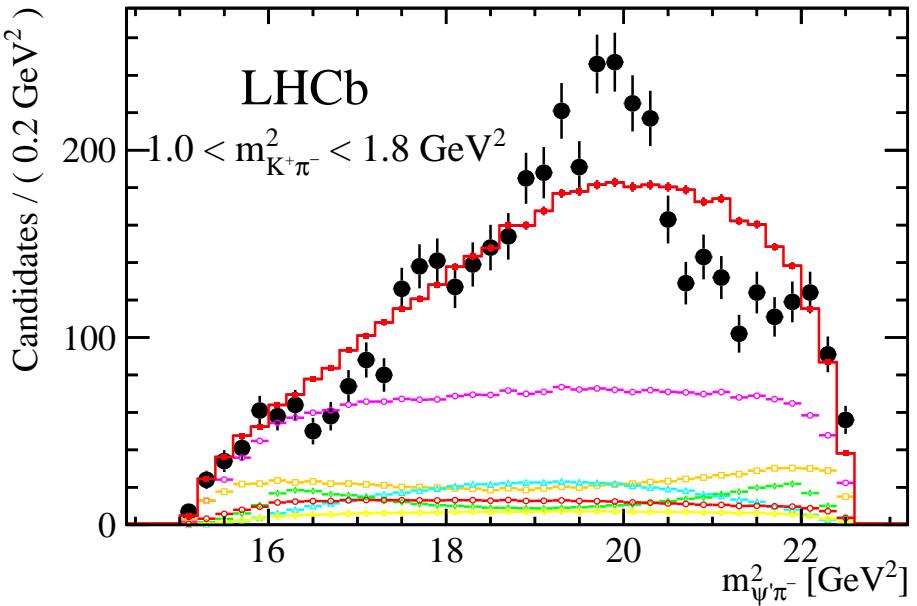
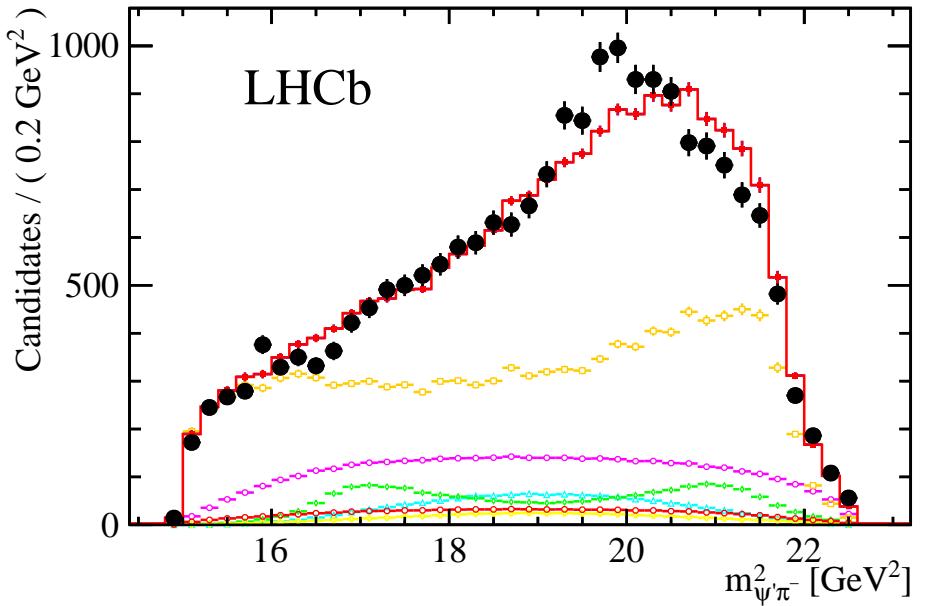
- Full 4D amplitude analysis
- Amplitude

Rotation between
helicity frames

$$|M|^2 = \sum_{\Delta\lambda_\mu} \left| \sum_{\lambda_\psi} \sum_k A_{k,\lambda_\psi}(\Omega|m_{0k}, \Gamma_{0k}) + \sum_{\lambda_\psi^Z} A_{Z,\lambda_\psi^Z}(\Omega^Z|m_{0Z}, \Gamma_{0Z}) e^{i\Delta_\mu \alpha} \right|^2$$

- Mass described by relativistic Breit-Wigner
- Angular part using helicity formalism
- Imposes model how invariant mass distribution should look like

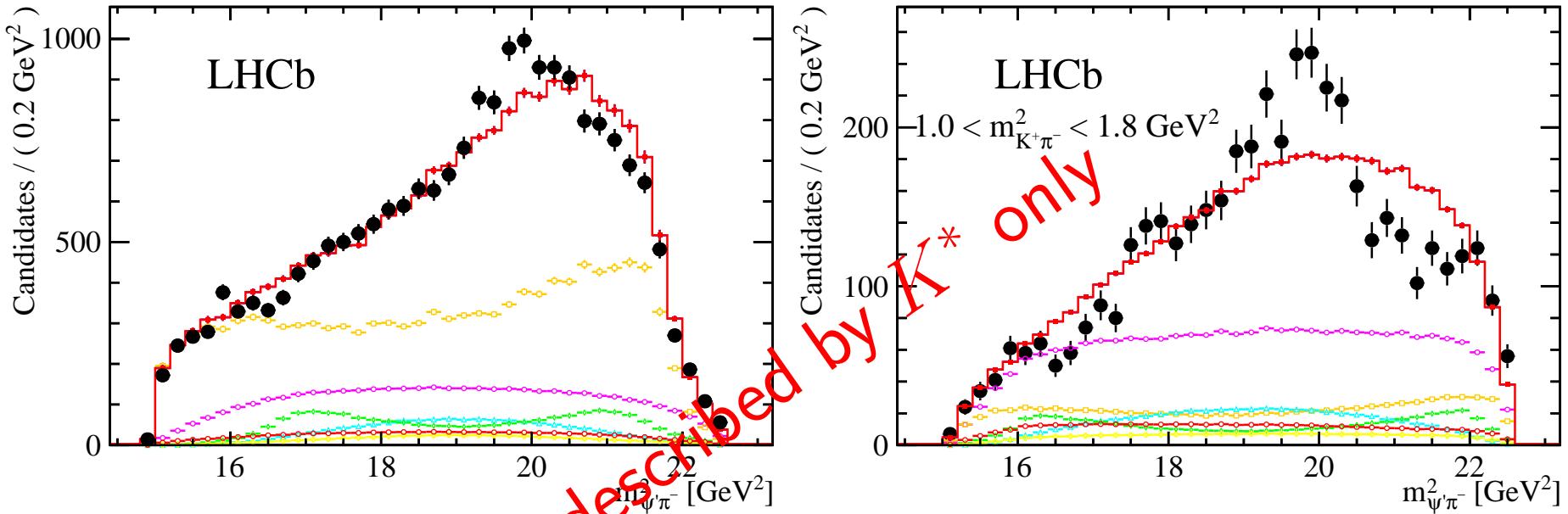
Only K^* resonances



Resonance	J^P	Likely $n^{2S+1}L_J$	Mass (MeV)	Width (MeV)	$\mathcal{B}(K^{*0} \rightarrow K^+ \pi^-)$
$K_0^*(800)^0 (\kappa)$	0^+	—	682 ± 29	547 ± 24	$\sim 100\%$
$K^*(892)^0$	1^-	1^3S_1	895.94 ± 0.26	48.7 ± 0.7	$\sim 100\%$
$K_0^*(1430)^0$	0^+	1^3P_0	1425 ± 50	270 ± 80	$(93 \pm 10)\%$
$K_1^*(1410)^0$	1^-	2^3S_1	1414 ± 15	232 ± 21	$(6.6 \pm 1.3)\%$
$K_2^*(1430)^0$	2^+	1^3P_2	1432.4 ± 1.3	109 ± 5	$(49.9 \pm 1.2)\%$
$B^0 \rightarrow \psi(2S)K^+\pi^-$ phase space limit				1593	
$K_1^*(1680)^0$	1^-	1^3D_1	1717 ± 27	322 ± 110	$(38.7 \pm 2.5)\%$
$K_3^*(1780)^0$	3^-	1^3D_3	1776 ± 7	159 ± 21	$(18.8 \pm 1.0)\%$
$K_0^*(1950)^0$	0^+	2^3P_0	1945 ± 22	201 ± 78	$(52 \pm 14)\%$
$K_4^*(2045)^0$	4^+	1^3F_4	2045 ± 9	198 ± 30	$(9.9 \pm 1.2)\%$
$B^0 \rightarrow J/\psi K^+\pi^-$ phase space limit				2183	
$K_5^*(2380)^0$	5^-	1^3G_5	2382 ± 9	178 ± 32	$(6.1 \pm 1.2)\%$

- data
- total fit
- $K^*(892)$
- $K^* \text{ S-wave}$
- $K_2^*(1430)$
- $K^*(1680)$
- $K^*(1410)$

Only K^* resonances

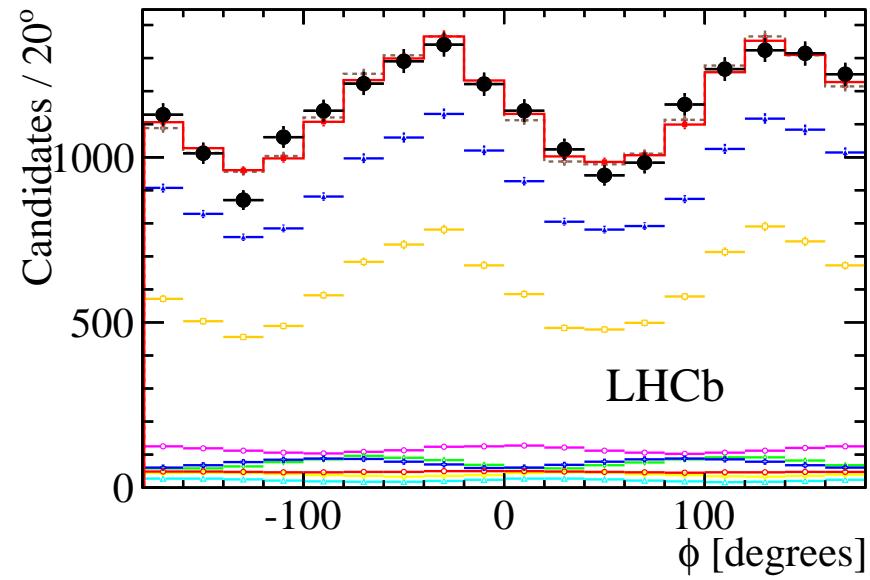
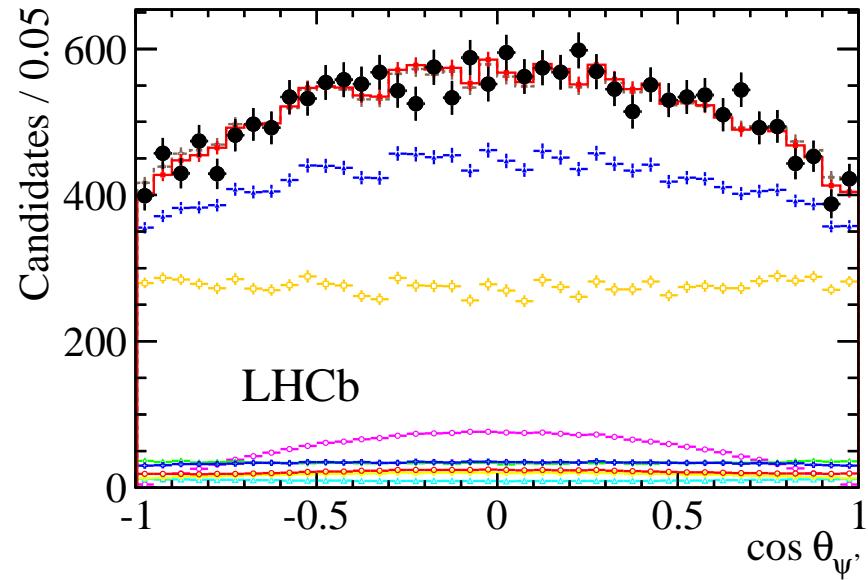
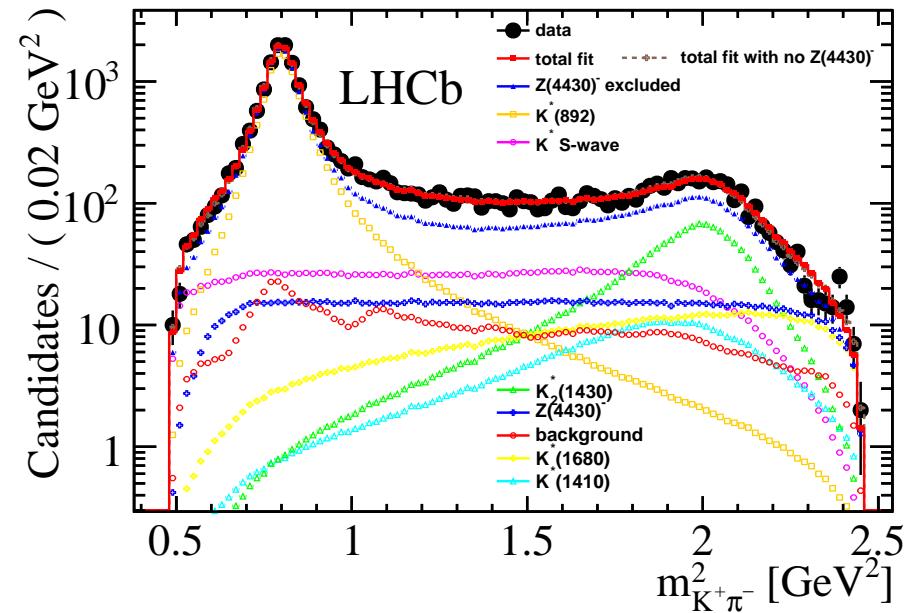
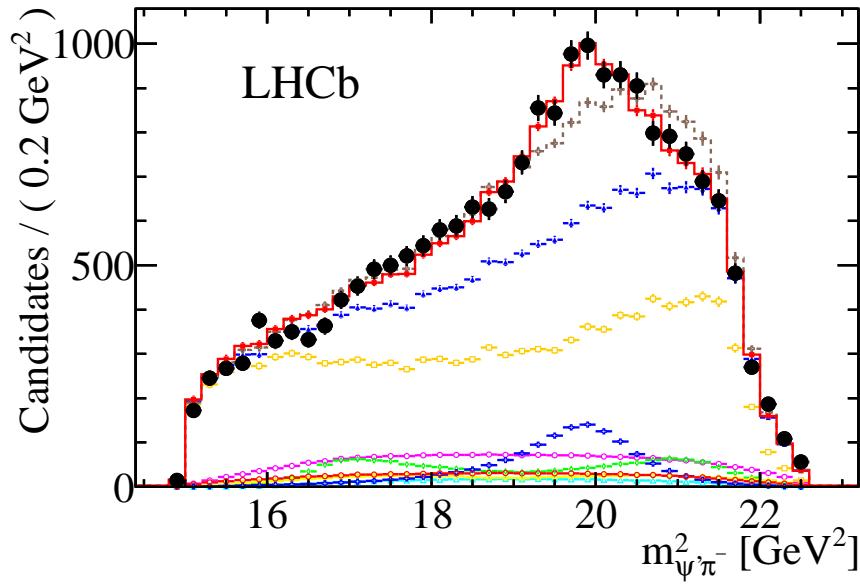


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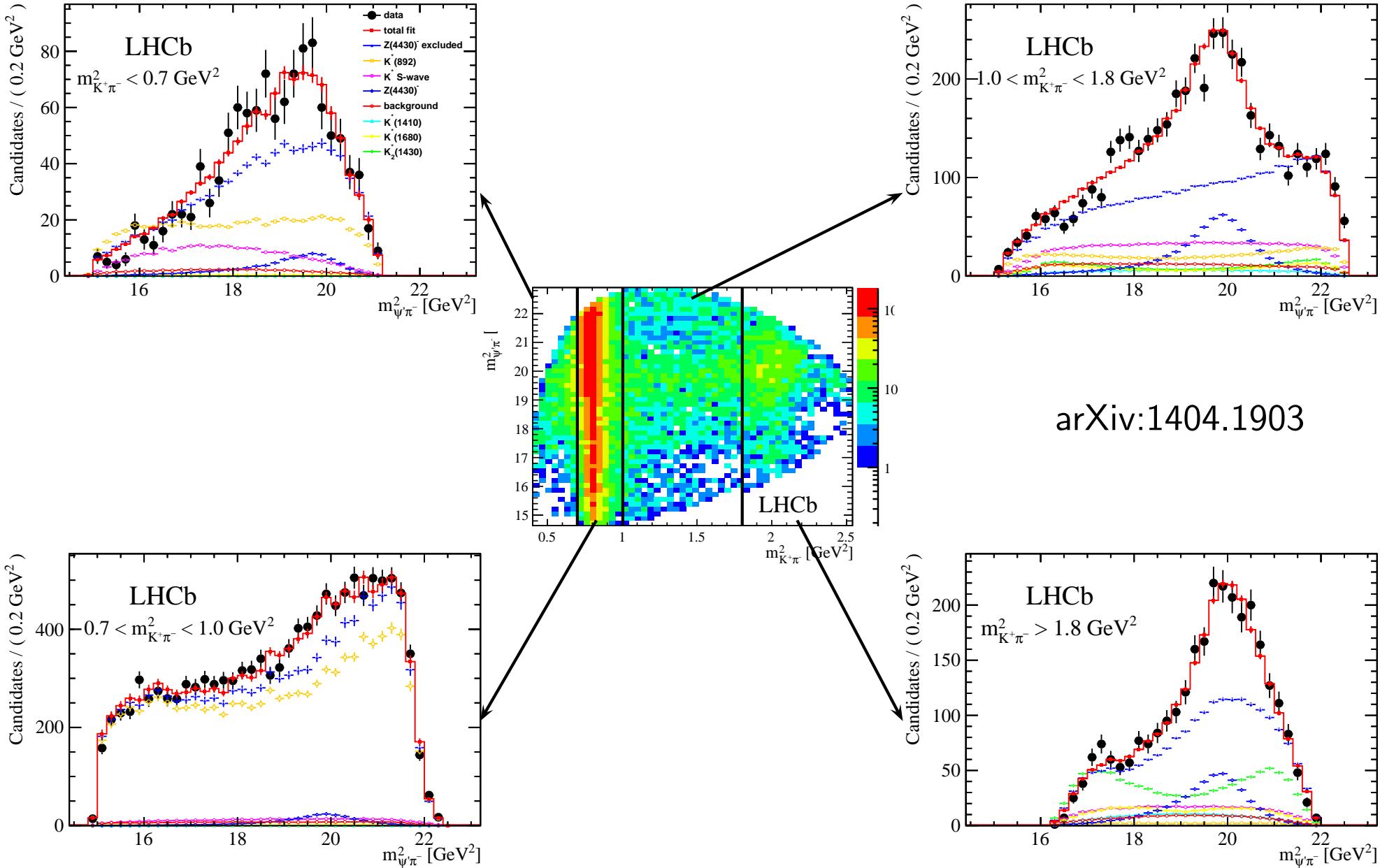
- ● data
- total fit
- $K^*(892)$
- $K^* \text{ S-wave}$
- $K_2^*(1430)$
- background
- $K^*(1680)$
- $K^*(1410)$

Adding Z^+

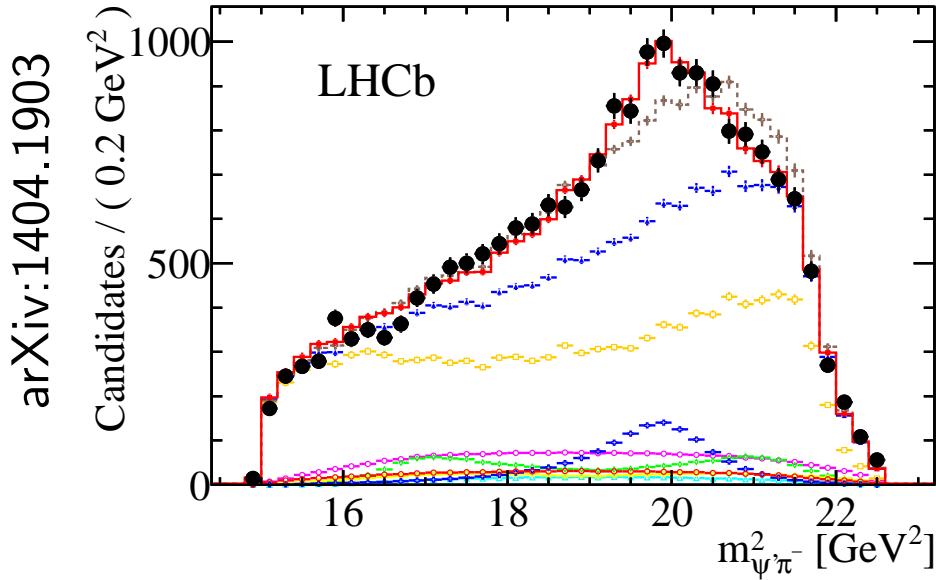
THE UNIVERSITY OF
WARWICK



Dalitz plot slices



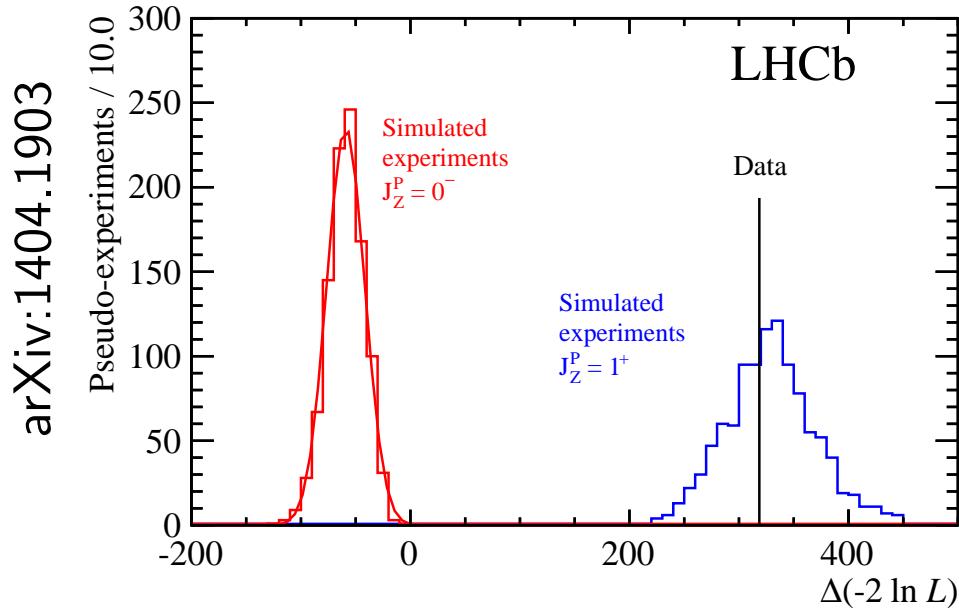
Results



$M(Z)$	$4475 \pm 7^{+15}_{-25}$ MeV
$\Gamma(Z)$	$172 \pm 13^{+37}_{-34}$ MeV
f_Z	$5.9 \pm 0.9^{+1.5}_{-3.3}$ %
f_Z^I	$16.7 \pm 1.6^{+2.6}_{-5.2}$ %
Significance	$> 13.9\sigma$

- Data are described well with $1^+ Z(4430)^+$ contribution (χ^2 p-value 12%)
- Parameters extracted consistent with Belle
- Large interference effects seen
- Adding additional K^* resonances to model does not alter conclusion

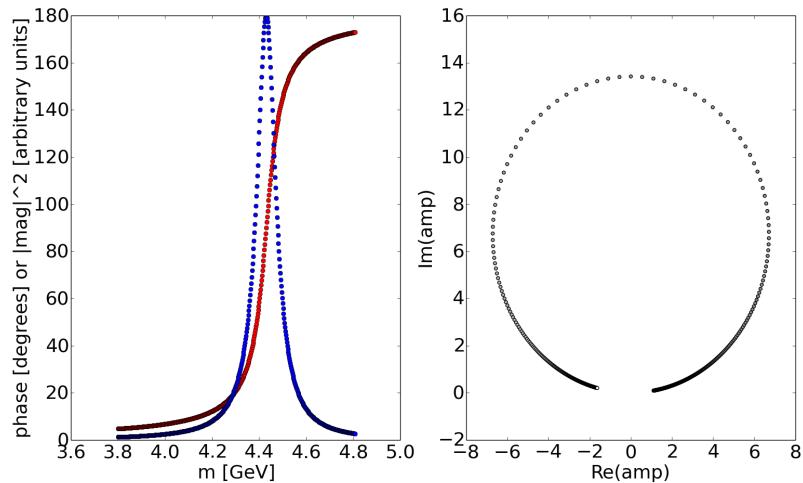
$Z(4430)^+$ spin



Hypothesis	Rejection
0^-	9.7σ
1^-	15.8σ
2^+	16.1σ
2^-	14.6σ

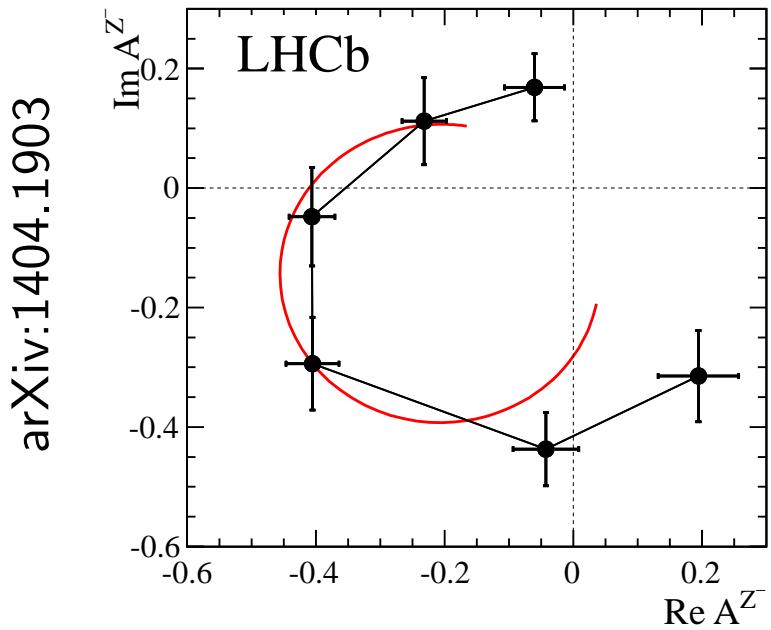
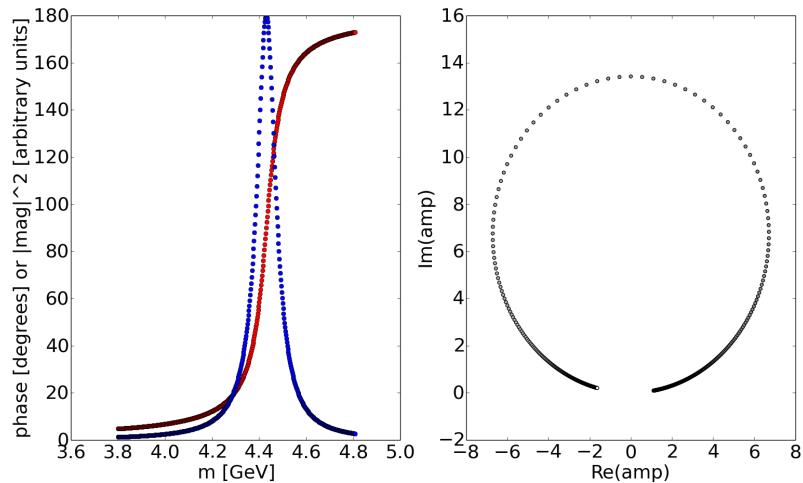
- As we use full kinematic information, we have sensitivity to quantum numbers
- Test spins 0,1 and 2 with both parities
- Based on likelihood ratio
- Quote exclusion based on asymptotic formula (lower bound)
- Verified by simulation
- All rejections relative to 1^+
- $Z(4430)^+$ is 1^+ state without any doubts

Is $Z(4430)^+$ resonance?



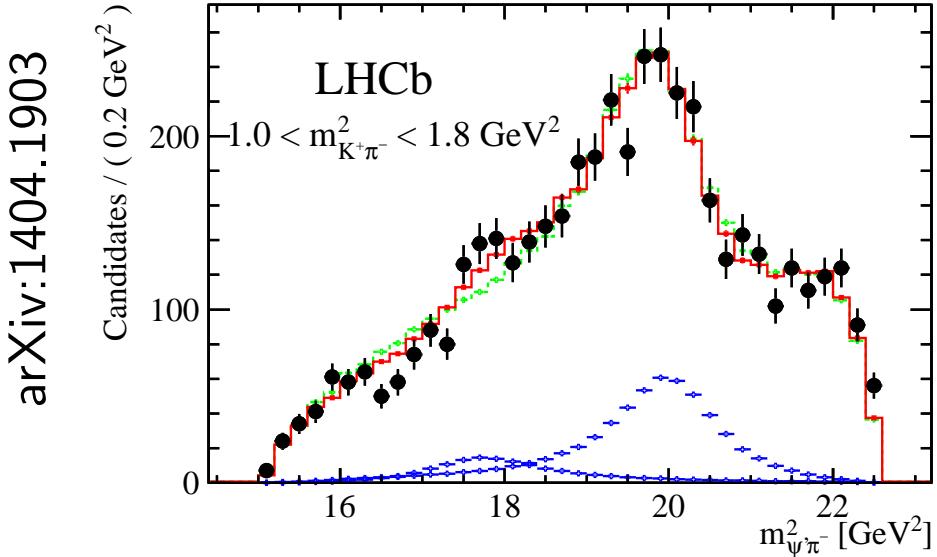
- Data are consistent with BW for $Z(4430)^+$
- But will they follow if BW is not imposed?
- Change BW in $Z(4430)^+$ amplitude to 6 complex numbers in 6 $M(\psi(2S)\pi)$ bins
- Plot resulting amplitude on Argand plot

Is $Z(4430)^+$ resonance?



- Data are consistent with BW for $Z(4430)^+$
 - But will they follow if BW is not imposed?
 - Change BW in $Z(4430)^+$ amplitude to 6 complex numbers in 6 $M(\psi(2S)\pi)$ bins
 - Plot resulting amplitude on Argand plot
- ⇒ It shows resonance behaviour without imposing it

Second Z^+ state



$M(Z_0)$	$4239 \pm 18^{+45}_{-10} \text{ MeV}$
$\Gamma(Z_0)$	$220 \pm 47^{+108}_{-74} \text{ MeV}$
f_{Z_0}	$1.6 \pm 0.5^{+1.9}_{-0.4} \%$
$f_{Z_0}^I$	$2.4 \pm 1.1^{+1.7}_{-0.2} \%$
Significance	6σ

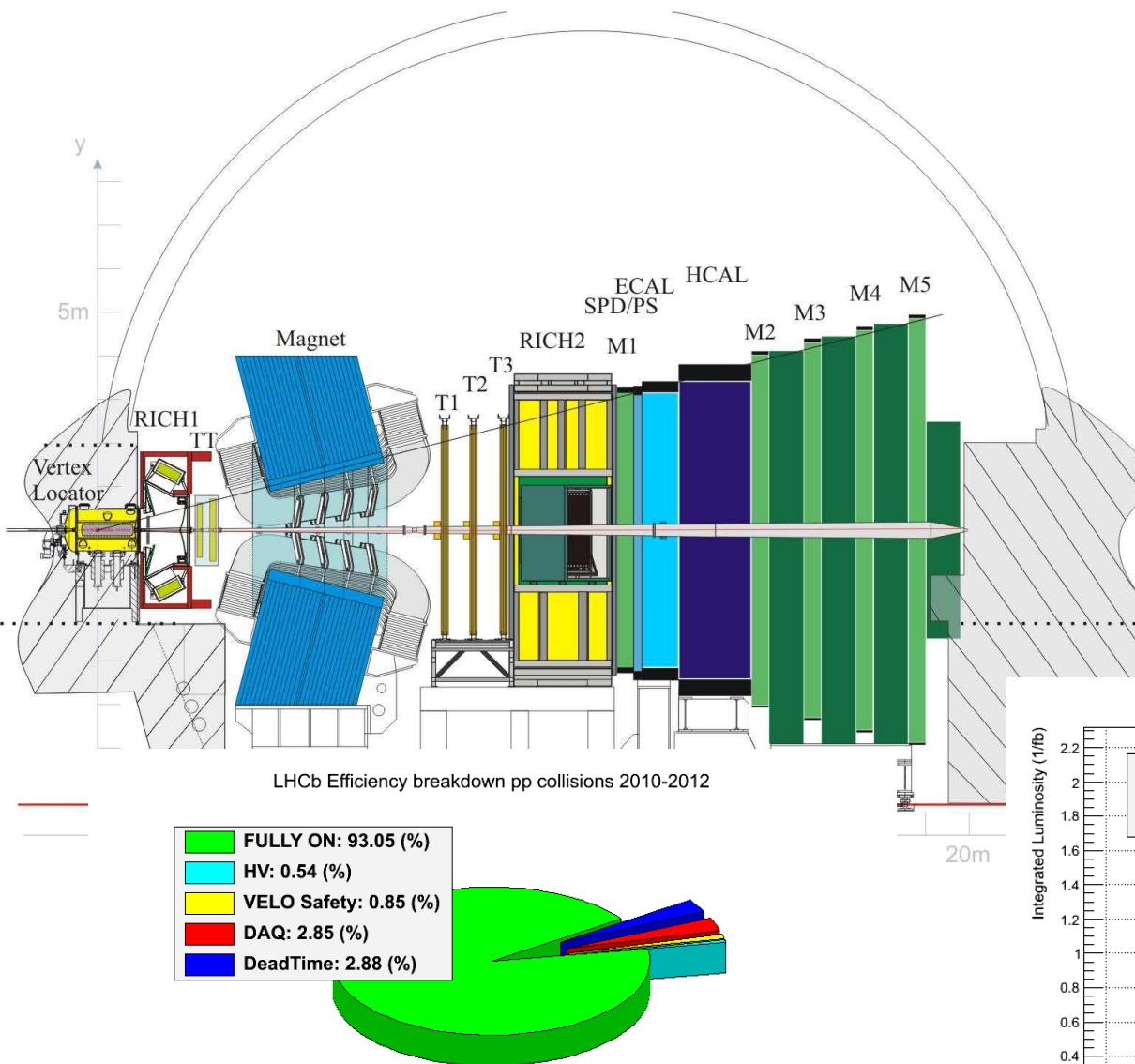
- Data can be described even better by adding second $\psi(2S)\pi$ state
- On its own, it is significant
- Preferred 0^- (but 660 ± 150 MeV wide 1^+ option cannot be ruled out)
- Argand diagram is inconclusive
- No evidence in model-independent approach
- Will need more data to clarify situation

Conclusions

- Decay $X(3872) \rightarrow \psi(2S)\gamma$ seen with significance 4.4σ
- Radiative $X(3872)$ decays inconsistent with pure molecule
- $Z(4430)^+$ from Belle confirmed and $J^P = 1^+$ without any doubts
- From Argand plot, resonance character of $Z(4430)^+$ is demonstrated
- Charge and quantum numbers rule out conventional explanations
- $Z(4430)^+$ most likely tetraquark state
- Really interesting era is ahead of us

Backup

LHCb detector



- Good mass resolution
- Good time resolution
- High trigger rate on c and b
- Uniform running conditions

